**Celtic Mosaic**

1. Students will be read the history of Celts.

2. Have the students look on a map and identify the areas of Celtic culture.

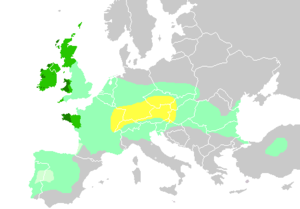
3. Have students go to the website below to look at samples of Celtic mosaic. (**Mosaic** is the art of creating images with an assemblage of small pieces of colored glass, stone, or other materials.)

4. Copy a few pages from the Coloring book and have the students color a mosaic.

5. Write their name on the back of the mosaic and write Celtic on the back as well.

**Celts** is a modern term used to describe any of the European peoples who spoke, or speak, a Celtic language.

The historical Celts were a diverse group of tribal societies in (1200 BC-400 AD) in). By the later Iron Age, Celts had expanded over a wide range of lands: as far west as Ireland, as far east as Galatia (modern Turkey, and as far north as Scotland.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Celts_in_Europe.png)By the early first millennium AD, following the expansion of the Roman Empire, Celtic culture had become restricted to the British Isles and the Continental Celtic languages ceased to be widely used by the sixth century. "Celtic Europe" today refers to the lands surrounding the Irish Sea, as well as Cornwall and Brittany on either side of the English Channel. NW Spain, Northern and Central Portugal and Northern Spain are also clearly seen as Celtic lands, but without a surviving Celtic language.

Distribution of Celtic peoples:  
     Core Hallstatt territory, by the sixth century BC

     Maximal Celtic expansion, by the third century BC

     Lusitanian area of Iberia where Celtic presence is uncertain

     The "six Celtic nations" which retained significant numbers of Celtic speakers into the Early Modern period

     Areas where Celtic languages remain widely spoken today